



THE CITADEL

THE MILITARY COLLEGE
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Safety Office: (843) 953-4816
(842) 953-6945
Radio: #98 or #99



PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY NEWSLETTER

March 1, 2022

Safety Counter

7

Days Since Last Recordable

Criminal Justice OSHA 03.25.2022
(Fracture ankle)

First Aids – Abrasion – Electrician – 3/3

Safety Stats

3	YTD Campus Recordable Injuries
8.7	RIR Rate (Target: 0.00)
2	YTD First Aids & Report Only
1.9	NCAIS Educational Institution Avg.

Days Since Last OSHA Recordable

1,954	Zone Maintenance
395	HVAC
346	Grounds
1,628	Machine/Plumbing Shop
823	Electrical Shop
>1,200	Motor Pool
7	All Other Campus Departments



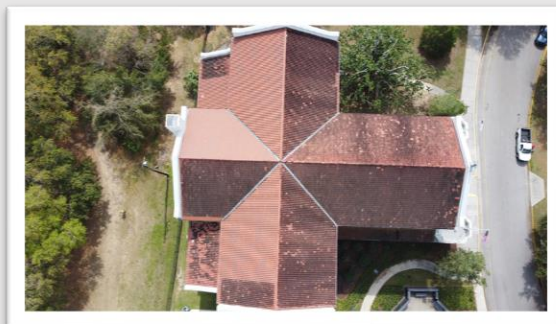
Construction Management

Meet the staff members in Construction Management: Kathleen Dille, Architect, Director of Construction Management, Francis Smith, Construction Manager, Dallas West, Project Manager, Claire Bowman, Architect, Project Manager, Carla McIntyre, Construction Management Accountant. Featured CM's current projects:

Capers Hall - Frank Smith, PM



Summerall Chapel Roof Replacement - Dallas West, PM



Grimsley Hall 126 Climate Center – Claire Bowman, PM



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Upcoming Events Provided Through EHS

The following events offered through the EHS department. Continue to monitor the EHS Newsletter and correspondence from the department.

- **First Aid, CPR, AED training** – *UPDATE: We now have four certified First Aid/CPR/AED instructors on Campus. Contact the EHS offices to schedule a class. This class will allow a two-year certification through The American Red Cross. (As of 4/01/2022 – 50 individuals are trained.) Soon will be training on BLS (Basic Life Support First Aid Classes) and Stop the Bleed.*
- **Defensive Driving Classes** – Anyone who utilizes a Citadel vehicle needs to attend a defensive driver course through the National Safety Council. This training is provided through the EHS department. Stay tuned for spring classes to be scheduled soon. (Certificate Class 3-year cycle)
- **SAFETY DAYS** – The EHS Director and campus Fire Marshal are in the process of developing continued and makeup sessions for EHS/Life Safety training. This training will provide required regulatory training along with fire extinguisher training utilizing the school's fire extinguisher simulator. (Certificate of Completion)

For more information, you can contact the EHS Department or Campus Fire Marshal at (843) 953-4816, (843) 953-6945. Email: horr@citadel.edu or jsoares1@citadel.edu

SEVERE WEATHER 101

Frequently Asked Questions About Lightning

What is lightning?

Lightning is a giant spark of electricity in the atmosphere between clouds, the air, or the ground. In the early stages of development, air acts as an insulator between the positive and negative charges in the cloud and between the cloud and the ground. When the opposite charges build up enough, this insulating capacity of the air breaks down and there is a rapid discharge of electricity that we know as lightning. (The actual breakdown process is still poorly understood.) The air breakdown creates ions and free electrons that travel down the conducting channel. This current flow temporarily equalizes the charged regions in the atmosphere until the opposite charges build up again.

Lightning from thunderstorms begins in a strong electric field between opposite charges within the storm cloud, and can stay completely within the cloud (intra-cloud lightning) when the charge regions are similar strength (balanced) or can reach the ground (cloud-to-ground lightning) when one of the regions is much stronger than the other (unbalanced).

Lightning is one of the oldest observed natural phenomena on earth. It can be seen in volcanic eruptions, extremely intense forest fires (pyrocumulonimbus clouds), surface nuclear detonations, heavy snowstorms, in large hurricanes, and obviously, thunderstorms.

Is it possible to have thunder without lightning?

No, it is not possible to have thunder without lightning. Thunder starts as a shockwave from the explosively expanding lightning channel when a large current causes rapid heating. However, it is possible that you might see lightning and not hear the thunder because it was too far away. Sometimes this is called "heat lightning" because it occurs most often in the summer.

Is lightning always produced by a thunderstorm?

Thunderstorms always have lightning (thunder is caused by lightning, and you can't have a thunderstorm without thunder!), but you can have lightning without a thunderstorm. Lightning can also be seen in volcanic eruptions surface nuclear detonations, and in heavy snowstorms ("thunder snow").

What causes thunder?

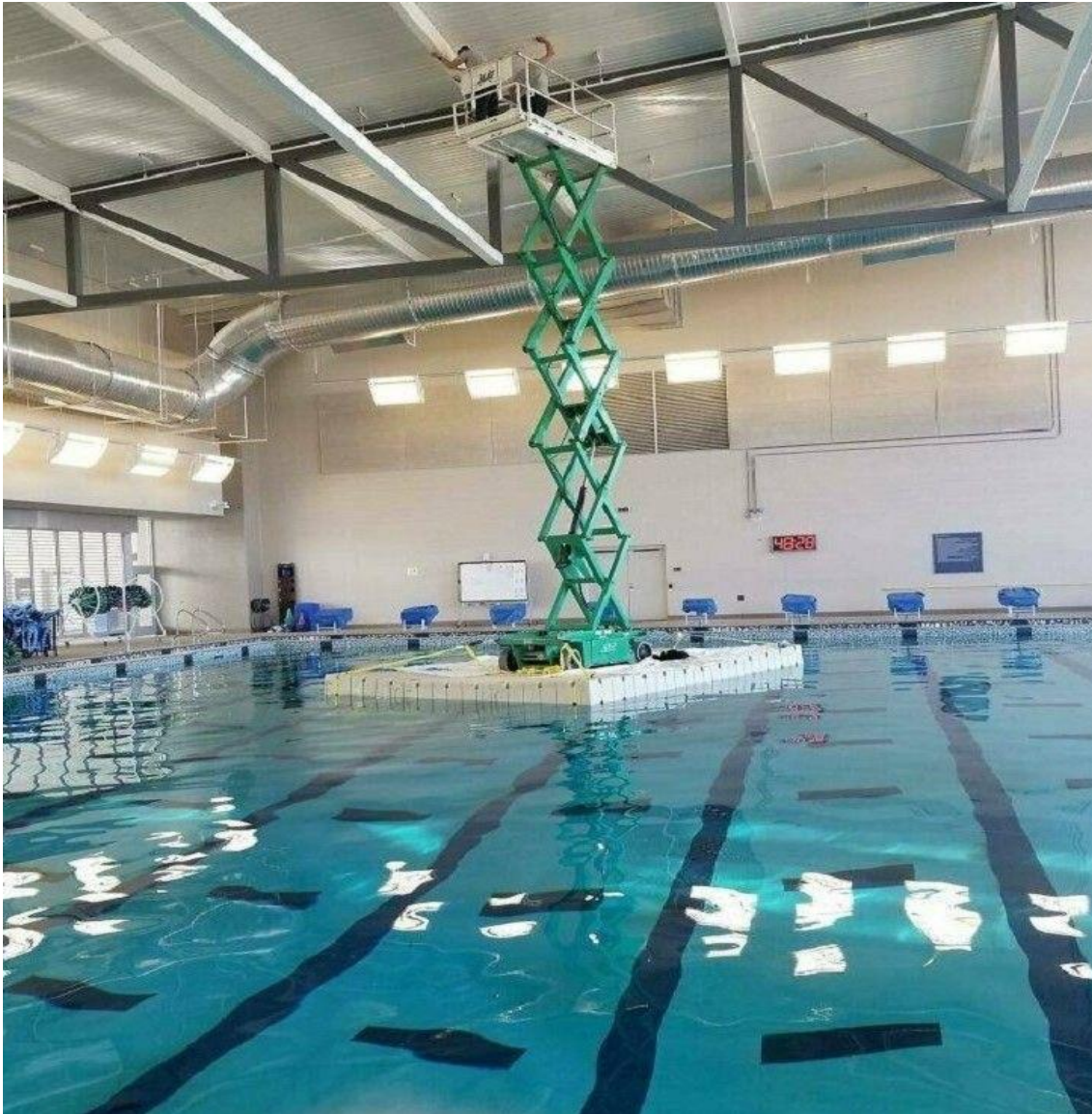
Thunder is caused by lightning. The bright light of the lightning flash caused by the return stroke mentioned above represents a great deal of energy. This energy heats the air in the channel to above 50,000° F in only a few millionths of a second! The air that is now heated to such a high temperature had no time to expand, so it is now at a very high pressure. The high pressure air then expands outward into the surrounding air compressing it and causing a disturbance that propagates in all directions away from the stroke. The disturbance is a shock wave for the first 10 yards, after which it becomes an ordinary sound wave, or thunder.

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SAFETY PICTURE OF THE DAY



Who can tell us what's wrong with THIS picture?



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WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE OR EMERGENCY IN A CAMPUS BUILDING

. Numbers to call in case of a fire or emergency:

A. From a campus (VOIP) phone
- 953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)
-811 (Citadel Public Safety)

B. From a cell phone
-911 (Charleston 911 Dispatch Center)
-843-953-5114 (Citadel Public Safety)

2. Give the following information:

A. Name
B. Phone Number (Preferably a cell #)
C. Location (Bldg, Room #)

D. Nature of emergency (What is the situation?)
E. Number of Injured
F. Nature of Injuries (How/what is injured?)

DO NOT hang up until told to do so.

3. **ALL PERSONNEL MUST EVACUATE** the building when a fire alarm is sounding. **NO EXCEPTIONS!**

4. Know multiple routes out of your building. **DO NOT** use an elevator in the event of a fire or emergency.

5. Know where your fire extinguishers are located and what types of extinguishers are available.

6. Only attempt to extinguish a fire if you deem it safe enough and small enough. If in doubt, evacuate.

7. Know where the closest fire alarm pull station is located. Most are located near an exit or door to a stairwell.

8. Consider your co-workers. Provide additional help evacuating to those in need, i.e. injured, handicapped, and elderly.

9. Know where your muster points are located. All facilities should have a primary and alternate muster point to assemble and complete accountability of all faculty, staff and students. Muster points should be far enough away from the building to avoid impeding emergency response vehicles. Primary and alternate muster points should be located away from each other in case one is impacted by smoke, gases, etc.

10. Notify emergency responders of anyone that may still be left in the building and where they may be located.

11. **DO NOT RE-ENTER THE BUILDING** for any reason. Only re-enter the building after being given the **"ALL CLEAR"** by Public Safety and alarms have been silenced.

12. Close all doors in office, administrative and educational buildings after rooms have been evacuated. This is especially important if the room is on fire. Closed doors will help to compartmentalize the building and reduce the spread of fire.

13. Barracks doors will be left open with lights on after evacuation unless the room in question is on fire. That door will be closed. Barracks doors left open are to help assist in the evacuation and accountability process.

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THINK SAFETY



THE CITADEL FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

APRIL 2022

As Spring advances and Summer is on the horizon, many are preparing to travel, stay in hotels/motels, and do short-term rentals.

FIRE SAFETY IN YOUR HOME AWAY FROM HOME

With the increased popularity of privately owned, short-term rental properties, it is essential to know that many rentals are unregulated. It is up to you to keep your family and friends safe during their stay.

Most hotels/motels in the U.S. must provide fire safety features, like fire escape plans, fire doors, fire extinguishers, sprinklers, and smoke alarms; the same regulations don't apply to short-term rentals in private residences.

Most rooms and homes rented through short-term rentals have smoke detectors, only about half have carbon monoxide detectors, and even fewer have fire extinguishers or first aid kits.

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO?

- Ask questions about fire safety before renting a property.
- Bring your own fire extinguisher to have while staying.
- Bring your own Carbon Monoxide Detector with you if staying in a hotel/motel or any short-term rental.

You should also conduct a fire escape drill with all occupants once you arrive, making sure that you have a meeting place in a safe area outside where emergency responders will know everyone is out of the building.



A Message from the Fire Marshal:

As we enter the time of year to spend time with friends and family away from home for vacation, staying in hotels/motels, or short-term rentals, it is essential to keep the safety of all occupants in mind.

The local fire department inspects many short-term rentals for safety compliance, but many do not.

It is up to you to be aware of safety issues to keep your vacation safe. I always carry my own Carbon Monoxide Detector; whether I am staying in a motel/hotel or short-term rental, it makes it part of my packing list. Doing this provides a higher level of safety no matter where you stay.

I also recommend following the safety steps provided, making it part of your arrival routine, and including everyone staying.

Have fun this summer and Think Safety.

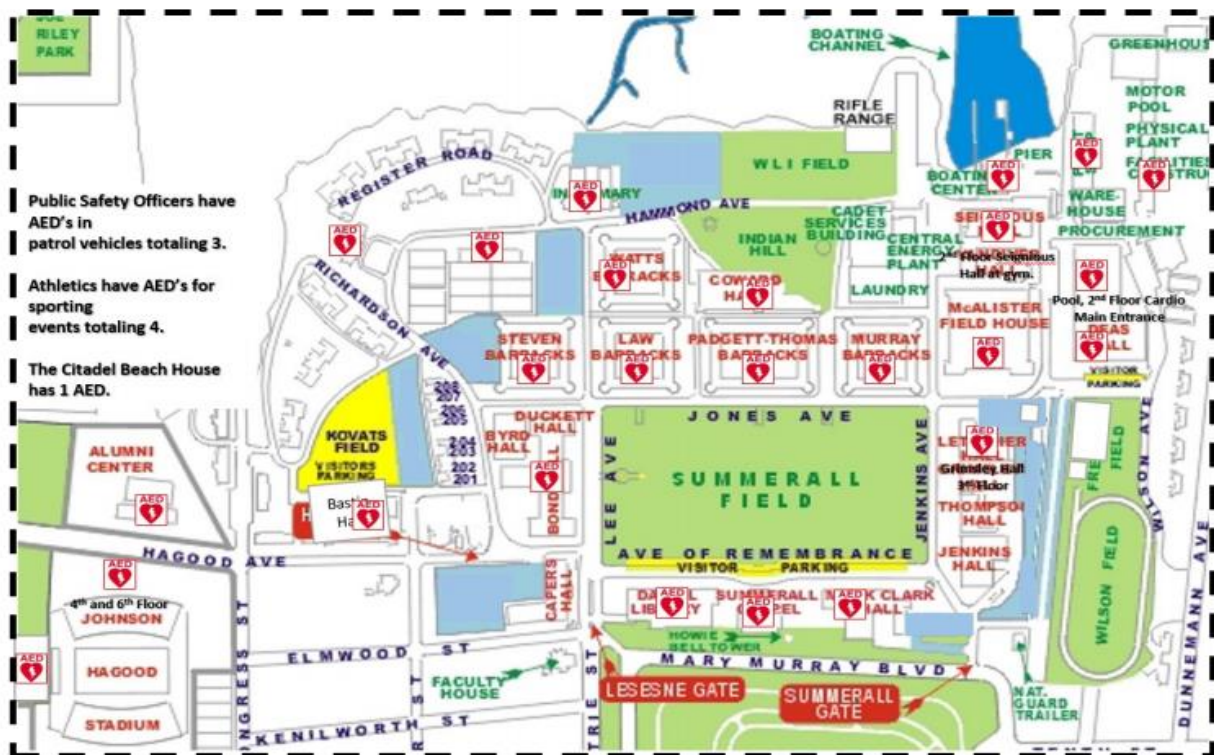
Practice home safety in rentals just like you do at home. Be sure:

- Everyone knows the address of the rental.
- Everyone knows two ways out of every room and out of the rental if there is an emergency.
- There are working smoke alarms in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the rental.
- There are working carbon monoxide alarms on every level of the rental.


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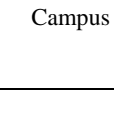

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Heartsaver® Adult CPR AED

 American Heart Association
Learn and Live

		Tap and shout
		Yell for help. Send someone to phone 911 and get an AED
		Look for no breathing or only gasping
		Push hard and fast. Give 30 compressions
		Open the airway and give 2 breaths
		Repeat sets of 30 compressions and 2 breaths
		
When the AED arrives, turn it ON and follow the prompts		



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Ask a Safety Professional

This month's column questions to the Environmental Health and Safety Newsletter are featured below:

1. What are the 7 elements of Safety?
 - a. Safety Culture
 - b. Employee Training and Empowerment
 - c. Hazard Identification and Control Systems
 - d. Focus on Compliance
 - e. Continuous Improvement
 - f. Leadership and Organizational Buy-In
 - g. Safety Management's Role
2. What types of hazards potentially exist in the workplace?
 - a. Safety Hazards
 - b. Biological Hazards
 - c. Physical Hazards
 - d. Ergonomic Hazards
 - e. Chemical Hazards
 - f. Workload Hazards

All of these hazards exist here at the Citadel and employee recognition is extremely important.

- **Hazard** – is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse effects on something or someone under certain condition.
- **Identification** – hazard identification is the systematic observation of unsafe conditions, negative behaviors and weaknesses within the management structure that could lead to injuries and illnesses.

Anyone can ask an Environmental, Health, Safety or Life Safety question by submitting it to either Dave Orr at horr@citadel.edu or Jesse Soares, Campus Fire Marshal at jsoares1@citadel.edu

Have a Safety and Healthy Day

CAPERS HALL CONSTRUCTION SITE

Just a reminder to all, with the demolition and construction occurring at the Capers Hall site, you should be extra careful and aware of your surroundings. There are multiple cases where individuals are not paying attention and walking out into the street, not using the designated crosswalks. There will be a considerable higher volume of truck traffic in this area and especially at the intersection of Lee and Hagood. Please pay close attention and use the crosswalks as to avoid any serious injuries or near misses.



What constitutes an OSHA recordable injury?

In order for an injury or illness to be recordable, it must be work-related. An injury is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the workplace caused or contributed or significantly aggravated a pre-existing condition.

Generally, a recordable injury or illness under OSHA is defined as one that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, as well as one that causes death, days away from work, restricted workdays, and transfer to another job or loss of consciousness.

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Easter

N F I T N Y V Q M B Y R P O Z
 E U V E C E C C L Y N E R H Z
 X O Q T B A V M K I W V A T E
 R J L X K J I A J L A O Y I P
 S A S G N I S S E L B S E A R
 Z A B A L E A P X H R S R F B
 M K C B E G G S H E P A W I Q
 R M B R I Y P V J N W P B V P
 O J W W E T R O E N U L B Q J
 S B X W E D I V K U E O O O L
 V S I Q T C A L F Z K Y N R B
 R R O H E E R I S E N J N D Q
 M E V R H F Y J H F H O E S K
 N O I T C E R R U S E R T I U
 U Z R U U N I P H C Z K T P N

bible
 cross
 heaven
 prayer
 resurrection

blessings
 eggs
 heaven
 rabbit
 risen

bonnet
 faith
 passover
 rejoice
 sacred